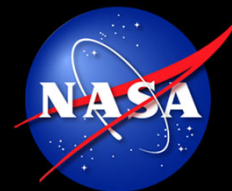
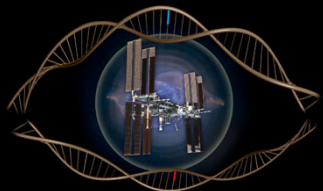


One-Carbon Metabolism and SANS: 2022 Update



SM Smith, MT Bhatti, AY Chang, JJ Chen,
CR Gibson, GS Ginsburg, JF Gregory,
TH Mader, RA Myers, SH Zeisel, SR Zwart



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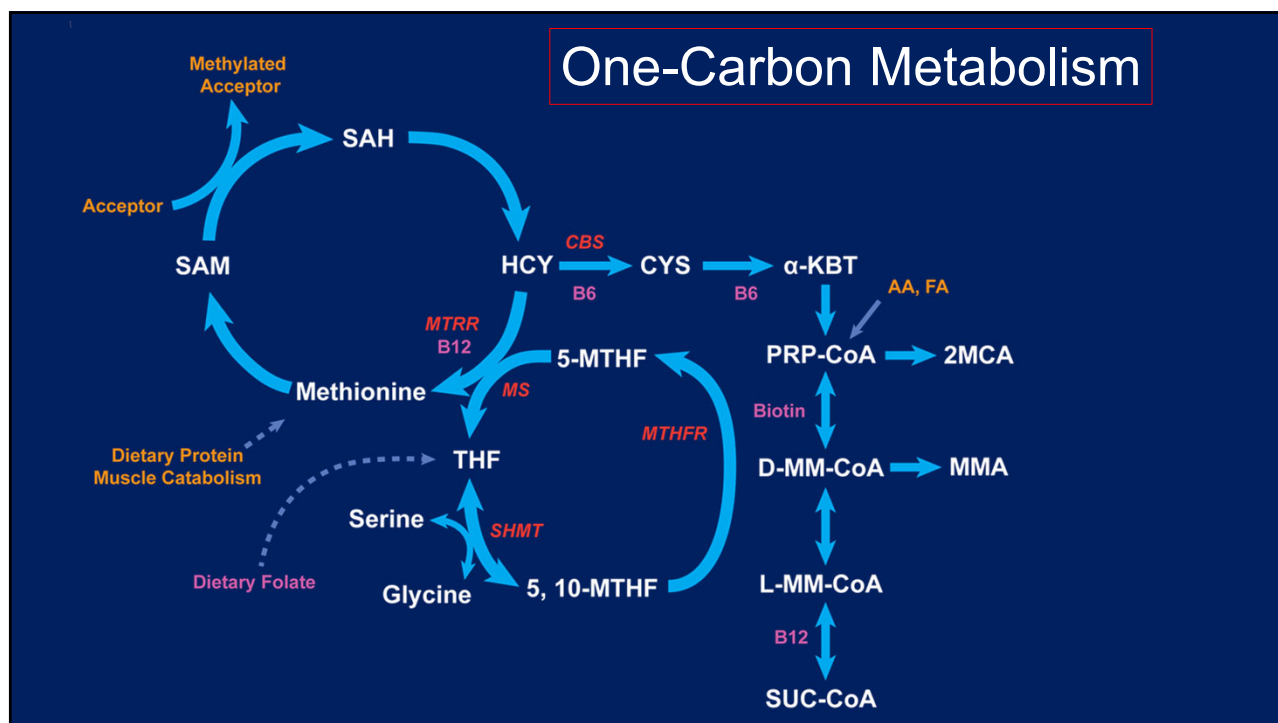
utmb

Coastal Eye Associates

DUKE CENTER for
APPLIED GENOMICS
& PRECISION MEDICINE



□1



□2

Homocysteine

The diagram illustrates the metabolic pathways of homocysteine. It shows the conversion of SAM to SAH, which is then recycled back to SAM by Methionine Synthase (MS) using 5-MTHF as a cofactor. 5-MTHF is derived from THF, which can come from dietary protein/muscle catabolism or Dietary Folate. Serine is converted to Glycine by SHMT, and Glycine can be converted back to Serine by MTHFR. Homocysteine (HCY) is shown as a central intermediate, which can be converted to Cys by CBS (B6-dependent) or to α-KBT by PRP-CoA (Biotin-dependent). α-KBT is further converted to D-MM-CoA (MMA) and L-MM-CoA (SUC-CoA), both steps involving B12.

The graph shows serum homocysteine levels ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) over time relative to flight. The x-axis includes Pre-flight (-180 to -10 days), In-flight (15 to 180 days), and Postflight (R+0 to R+30 days). Two groups are compared: OC+ (ocular changes, yellow squares) and OC- (no ocular changes, white circles). Error bars represent standard deviation. A significant difference ($P < 0.001$) is noted between the groups during the pre-flight period.

| Time Point | OC+ Homocysteine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | OC- Homocysteine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) |
|------------|--|--|
| -180 | ~10.0 | ~7.8 |
| -45 | ~11.0 | ~7.8 |
| -10 | ~10.0 | ~7.8 |
| 15 | ~9.0 | ~6.8 |
| 30 | ~10.0 | ~7.8 |
| 60 | ~10.0 | ~7.8 |
| 120 | ~9.0 | ~7.8 |
| 180 | ~9.0 | ~7.8 |
| R+0 | ~10.0 | ~6.8 |
| R+30 | ~9.0 | ~7.8 |

Astronauts **with ocular changes** had higher serum homocysteine concentration than astronauts without ocular changes. **Before** flight.

Zwart et al., J Nutr, 2012

□4

Genetics and B-vitamin status predispose some individuals to develop ocular pathologies in spaceflight and ground analogs.

Astronauts

This dot plot shows the frequency of 'Yes' and 'No' ocular changes for two genotypes: AA/AG and GG. The y-axis has two categories: 'Yes Ocular Changes' and 'No Ocular Changes'. The x-axis is labeled 'MTRR A66G'. For the AA/AG genotype, there are 18 white dots in the 'No' category and 18 white dots in the 'Yes' category. For the GG genotype, there are 0 dots in the 'No' category and 10 yellow squares in the 'Yes' category.

| MTRR A66G | No Ocular Changes | Yes Ocular Changes |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| AA/AG | 18 | 18 |
| GG | 0 | 10 |

Bed Rest Subjects

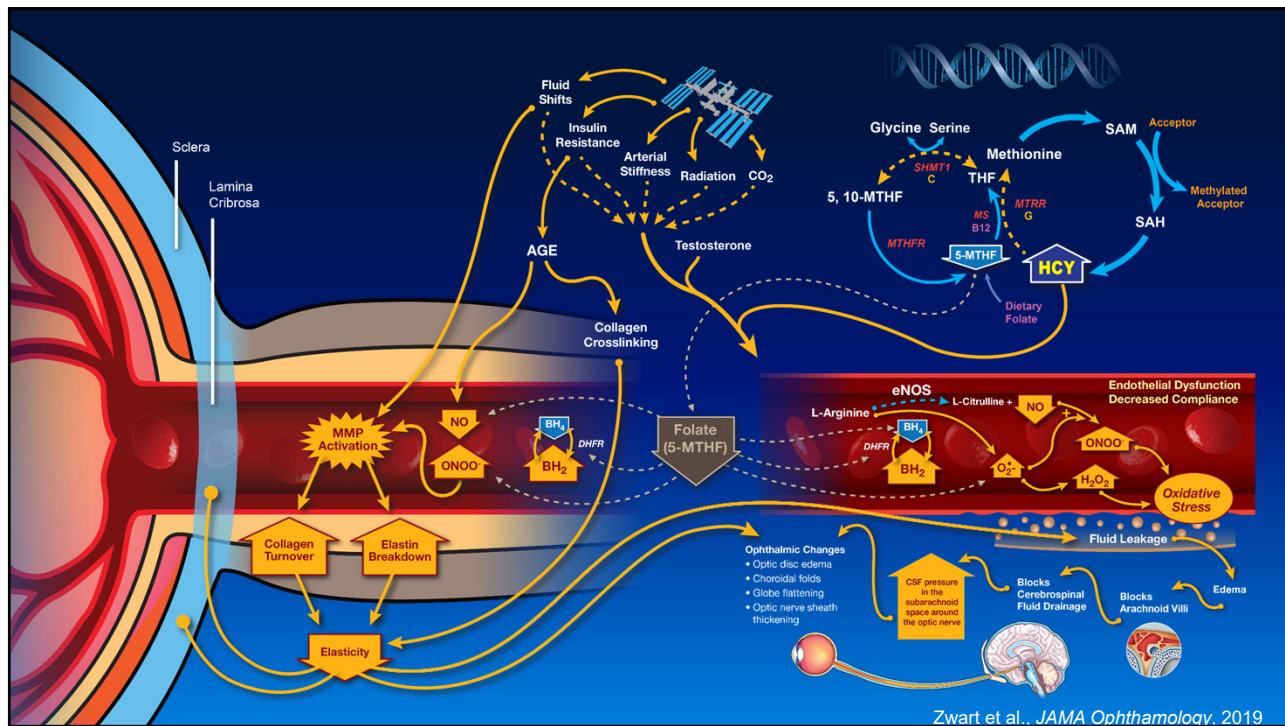
This line graph shows the change in retinal thickness (ΔTRT in μm) over time for two groups of bed rest subjects. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 125 μm. The x-axis shows time points: HDT1, HDT15, HDT30, R+6, and R+13. The legend indicates two groups: '3-4 risk alleles' (solid line with yellow circles) and '0-2 risk alleles' (dashed line with white squares). Error bars represent standard deviation. Significance markers (*, #) are present above several data points.

| Time Point | 3-4 risk alleles (ΔTRT μm) | 0-2 risk alleles (ΔTRT μm) |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| HDT1 | ~5 | ~15 |
| HDT15 | ~55* | ~25* |
| HDT30 | ~78* | ~42 |
| R+6 | ~68* | ~28* |
| R+13 | ~58# | ~22* |

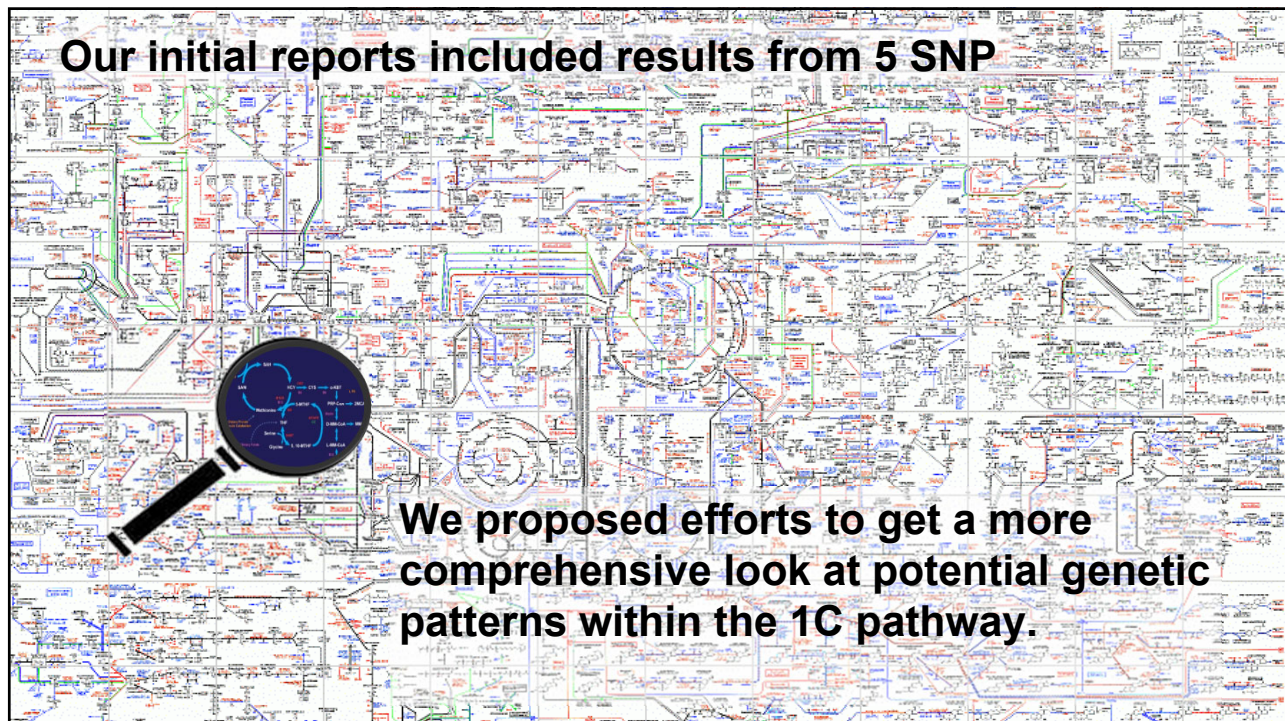
Zwart et al., *FASEB J*, 2016

Zwart et al., *JAMA Ophthalmology*, 2019

□4



5



6



Expanded Genetic Testing



- One Carbon Expansion study: 500+ SNPs, looking for predisposing genetic profiles.
 - Original subjects reconsented for the additional analyses
 - In 2021, ATP to recruit 8 additional flown astronauts (1 complete)
- Study of PCOS and/or IIH as SANS analog
 - Working with Mayo Clinic Endocrinologist and Neuroophthalmologist
 - Subject recruiting stopped due to pandemic
- Bed Rest: “VIIP and Psychological :envihab Research” (VaPER).
 - Extension of the original findings with two key SNPs

□7



Expanded Genetic Testing Cohorts



- Flight Cohort (n = 60)
 - 36 with genotypes and ocular traits
 - Up to 35 with genotypes and biochemistry traits
- PCOS Cohort (n=55)
 - 50 with genotypes and ocular traits
 - 54 with genotypes and biochemistry traits
- VaPER Cohort (n=11)
 - 11 with genotypes and ocular traits
 - 11 with genotypes and biochemistry traits

413 variants across ~90 genes / genomic regions called and passed QC

□8



Expanded Genetic Testing Traits



- **Flight Cohort**
 - Pre, in, and postflight measurements
 - Ocular traits: TRT, RNFL, Disc edema, choroidal folds, choroidal thickness, globe flattening grade, BMO measures, change in diopters, cotton wool spots
 - Biochemistry traits: Homocysteine, MMA, 2MCA, Cystathionine, RBC and serum folate, bioavailable and total serum testosterone, and many others
- **PCOS Cohort (n=55)**
 - Single measurement
 - Ocular traits: TRT, RNFL
 - Biochemistry traits: Homocysteine, folate, testosterone, and many others
- **VaPER Cohort (n=11)**
 - 11 with genotypes and ocular traits
 - Ocular traits: TRT, RNFL, Disc edema
 - Biochemistry traits: Homocysteine, folate, testosterone, and many others

* OD, OS, and average of OD and OS were each analyzed; participants with multiple measurement series (i.e. multiple missions) are down-selected to one measurement series per participant

9



Expanded Genetic Testing Association Testing Overview



- For each trait in each cohort, two association models were tested:
 - **No covariate model:** Trait ~ genotype + device*
 - *if more than 1 device was used to measure the trait
 - **Covariate model:**
 - (flight) Trait ~ genotype + device + prior LDSF + PC1 + PC2 + PC3 + PC4 + PC5
 - (Mayo/PCOS) Trait ~ genotype + age + PC1 + PC2 + PC3 + PC4 + PC5
 - (flight) Trait ~ genotype + gender + PC1 + PC2 + PC3 + PC4 + PC5
- **Meta-analysis (across cohorts)**
 - “inverse variance weighted mean” method
 - Meta effect = sum (study effects * study weight)
 - Study weights = 1/sigma² from each study
- **Significance threshold**
 - Unadjusted p value < 0.05 in **both** the covariate and no-covariate model meta-analysis

10



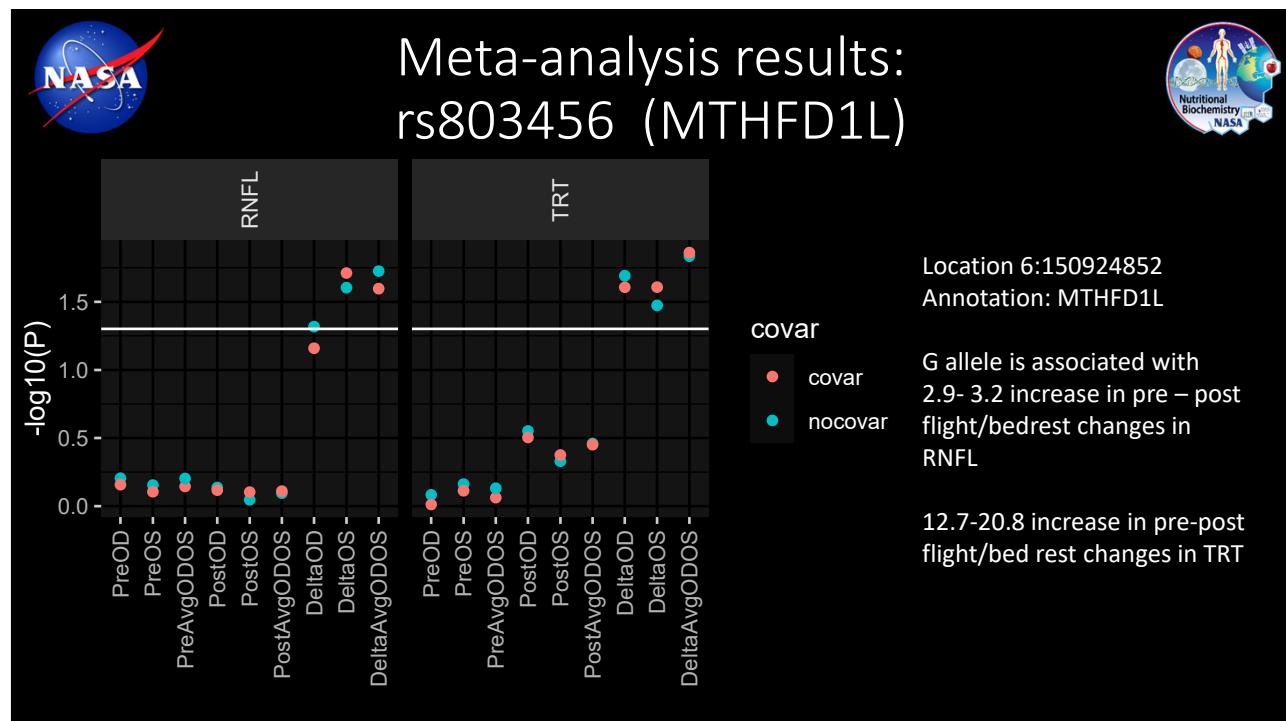
Meta-Analysis Results: MTHFD1L



Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase-1L

- Mitochondrial protein responsible for interconversion of multiple forms of tetrahydrofolate
- rs803456, 6:150924852, MTHFD1L intronic variant
 - Variant has multiple robust associations with Δ TRT and RNFL
 - 2.9- 3.2 increase in pre – post flight/bedrest Δ RNFL per G allele
 - 12.7-20.8 increase in pre-post flight/bed rest Δ TRT per G allele
 - Variant has a robust association with homocysteine
- Additional MTHFD1L variant (rs6910267) with multiple robust associations with post-flight TRT

11



12



Meta-analysis Results: FMO3



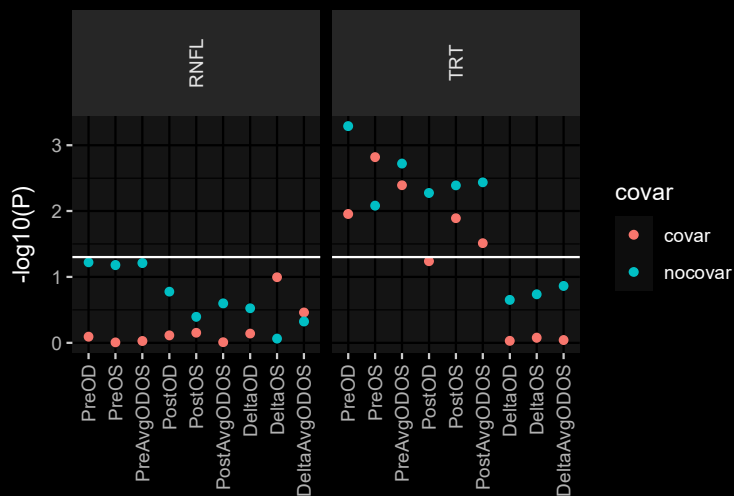
Flavin containing monooxygenase-3

- Protein responsible for conversion of trimethylamine to trimethylamine N oxide (TMAO)
- rs3754491, 1:171090482, FMO3 2K upstream variant
- Variant has multiple robust associations with pre and post TRT
 - 63.1-71.5 decrease in post-flight TRT per C allele
 - 45.0- 65.0 decrease in pre-flight TRT per C allele
- Variant has a robust association with homocysteine
- Variant has a robust association with bioavailable testosterone during flight
- Additional FMO variant w/ multiple robust TRT associations: rs909530

13



Meta-analysis results: rs3754491 (FMO3)



Location 1:171090482

Annotation: FMO3, 2K upstream variant

C allele is associated with

- 63.1-71.5 decrease in post-flight TRT
- 45.0- 65.0 decrease in pre-flight TRT

14



Ongoing Work



- B-Complex study (SR Zwart, PI) to assess B-vitamins as a SANS countermeasure during bed rest.
 - Bed rest underway
 - Countermeasure had to be pulled
- AGBRESA bed rest study
 - Omnibus proposal selected in January 2021 with two aims:
 - Determine AGBRESA 1C genetics and biochemistry
 - Examine GCX markers in VaPER and AGBRESA samples

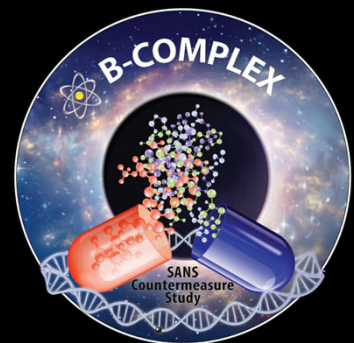
15



Future Work



The “B Complex: A Nutraceutical SANS Countermeasure” study was granted ATP on December 22, 2021.



16



Summary

We continue to analyze flight, bed rest, and PCOS study data.

- The preliminary findings reported here support our overarching hypothesis.
- Additional flight and bed rest data will augment this work

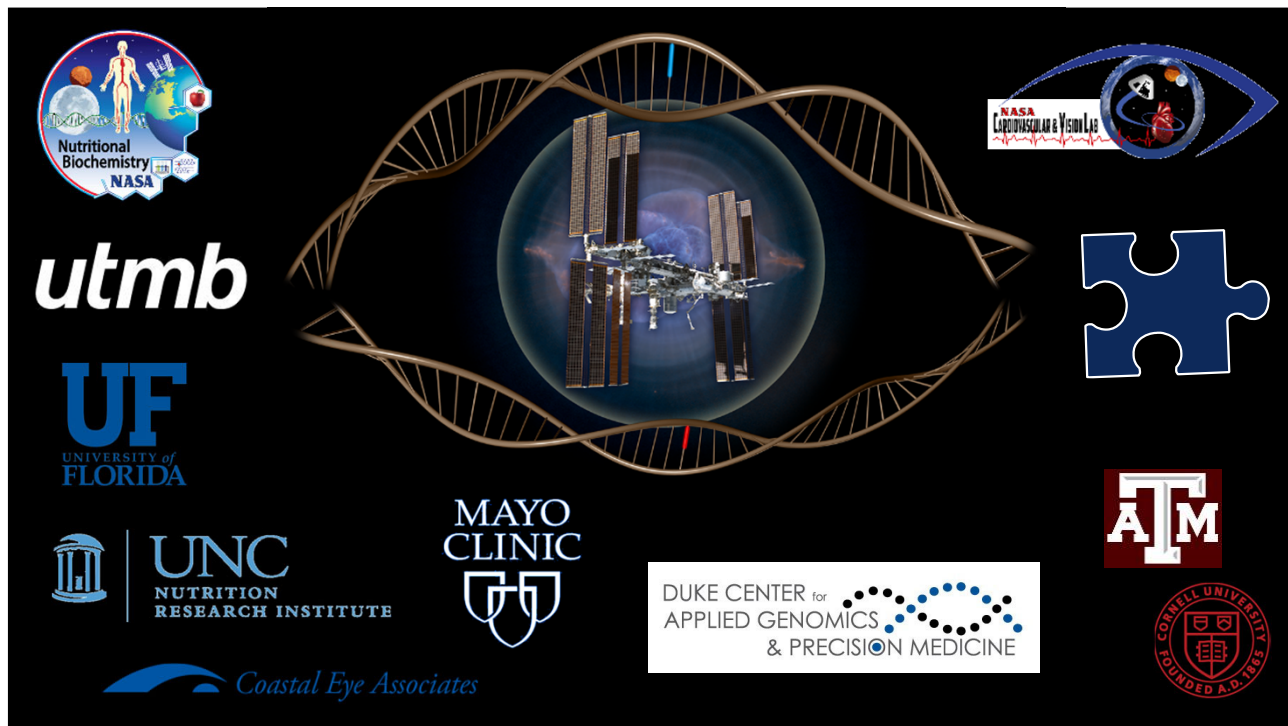
□17



Summary

- Genetics and B-vitamin status predispose some individuals to develop ocular pathologies in flight and in ground analogs.
- Whether B-vitamin supplementation can override genetics, alter biochemistry, and counteract the response to (CO₂ and/or fluid shift and/or 0g and/or ??) in at-risk individuals needs to be tested.

□18



19